Nigeria

Nigeria will undertake its 2nd Voluntary National Review in July 2020. With a focus this year on development accelerators and transformative action, it is a key moment to consider activities and tools which can unlock progress, for all, across the board.

Access to information – understood as the physical possibility and right for all to seek and find information, and the skills to use it – can make just such a contribution. This access can help at all levels. It supports individuals to take better decisions about how to farm, where to look for work or how to look after their own and their families' health. It gives governments the possibility to define better policies. It allows researchers to understand the world around us, establish new insights and innovate. Libraries are a key part of the infrastructure for ensuring that this is the case.

But where does Nigeria stand today as concerns its libraries and access to information? This data sheet provides background based on data from the Development and Access to Information report produced by IFLA in partnership with the Technology and Social Change Group at the University of Washington, as well as IFLA's own Library Map of the World.

KEY CONCLUSIONS
- Nigeria has a relatively strong network of academic and public libraries by regional standards, but remains some way below global averages
- Nigeria's libraries are already working to give more disadvantaged students the possibility to succeed, and have the potential to do more
- Among the pillars of access to information, Nigeria scores highly on rights, but this risks being undermined by low levels of internet access. A stronger focus on increasing literacy rates, as well as connectivity, could help realise the potential of access to information to support development better.

LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA
On available data, Nigeria has the largest single number of academic libraries in Africa at 815, representing 0.41 for every 100 000 people. While this is some way short of the global average (1.32), this is a third higher than the average for Africa (0.31). With more academic libraries tending to be associated with higher performance in publishing, this is a potential source of strength.

Nigeria also has a network of 290 public libraries – representing 0.15 per 100 000 people. Again, this is somewhat lower than the global average, but compares favourably to regional averages. Once again, with higher numbers of public libraries associated with higher performance on literacy and equality, enhancing access could help deliver progress towards the SDGs.

Nigerian libraries are already underlining their potential to deliver progress towards the SDGs, for example through supporting access to education, including for students without reliable electricity at home (SDGs 4 and 7) at the [Kenneth Dyke Library at the University of Ibadun](#).

DEVELOPMENT AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN NIGERIA

The Development and Access to Information report draws on a range of indicators highlighting where countries stand on four key pillars of access to information: connectivity, equality, skills and rights. For meaningful access to information to be a reality for all, performance needs to be strong across all of these categories.

Connectivity remains a challenge in Nigeria, with 3G connectivity at below 60%, and barely 20 mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 people. Household internet and computer access are also low, if in line with regional trends, underlining the potential to invest in public access solutions.

Concerning **equality**, data is largely lacking, although if regional trends are repeated, there is a pressing need for action to counter gender inequality and help people out of poverty.

On **skills**, Nigeria has a literacy rate in line with regional averages, but somewhat lower than the global figure. It does score better on ICT skills at least, but again falls short of global averages. Nigeria does have a strong performance on **rights**, compared both to the region and the world as a whole

Nigeria

3G Network Coverage

Freedom of Discussion

Mobile Broadband

Net Freedom

Fixed Broadband

Political Rights

Household Internet Access

Civil Liberties

Household Computer Access

Literacy

Poverty

ICT Skills

Gender Inequality

Female Internet Use

Share of NEETs

Internet Use

- Nigeria
- Sub-Saharan Africa
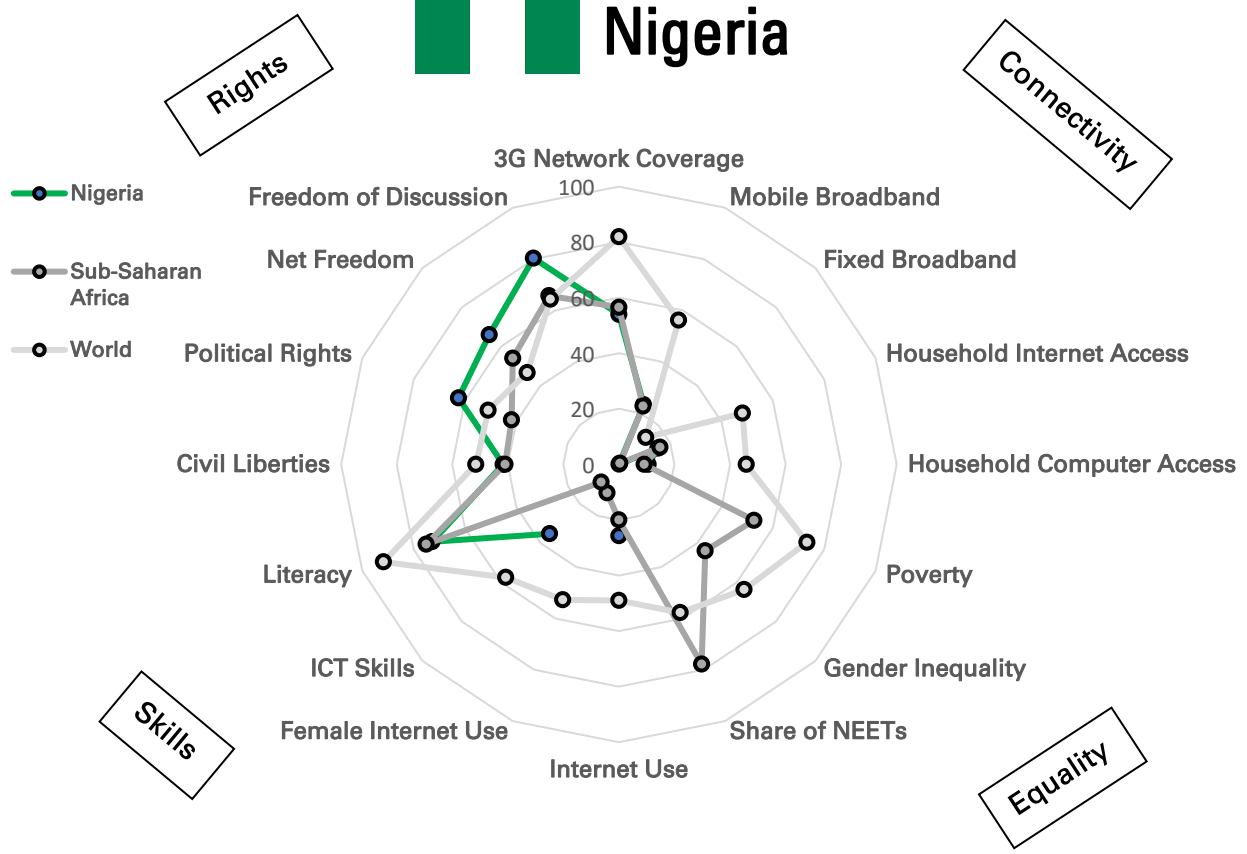- World

100
80
60
40
20
0

TABLE OF DATA

See below for explanations. * = or latest available year. Regional averages are based on available data.

PILLAR	INDICATOR	NIGERIA	Year	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Year	WORLD	Year
CONNECTIVITY	3G Network Coverage	54.00%	2016	56.54%	2016	81.92%	2016
	Mobile Broadband (Subscriptions per 100 People)	23.27	2016	22.70	2016	56.22	2016
	Fixed Broadband (Subscriptions per 100 People)	0.06	2016	0.54	2016	13.71	2016
	Household Internet Access	15.23%	2016	16.04%	2016	48.16%	2016
	Household Computer Access	10.56	2016	9.11%	2016	45.88%	2016
EQUALITY	Poverty (Share of pop'n below national poverty line)			47.34%		26.69%	2015*
	Gender Inequality (0 = More equal, 1 = Less equal)			0.56	2015	0.36*	2015*
	Share of NEETs			11.07%	2015*	21.12%	2015*
	Internet Use	25.67%	2016	20.00%	2016*	49%	2016*
	Female Internet Use			11.07%	2016*	52.79%	2016*
SKILLS	ICT Skills	3.53	2017	0.91	2017	5.76	2017
	Literacy	72.79%	2015	75.09%	2015	91.75	2015
RIGHTS	Civil Liberties (0 = least free, 60 = most free)	25.00	2018	24.59	2018	30.9	2018
	Political Rights (0 = least free, 40 = most free)	25.00	2018	16.73	2018	20.37	2018
	Net Freedom (0 = most free, 100 = least free)	34.00	2016	45.95	2016	53.29	2016
	Freedom of Discussion	0.80	2016	0.66	2016	0.64	2016

EXPLANATION OF INDICATORS

3G Network Coverage: this provides a measure of whether one part of the basic infrastructure for connectivity exists, although in itself is not enough to guarantee access (users need a device and a relevant subscription to be able to get online). Source: ITU

Mobile Broadband (Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 people): this provides an idea of how many people can use mobile internet, opening up many – if not all – of the possibilities that internet access brings. One person may have more than one subscription. Source: ITU

Fixed Broadband (Fixed Broadband Subscriptions per 100 people): this provides an idea of how widespread home or business internet access is. Fixed access is often associated with the possibility to connect computers to make more advanced uses of the internet. Source: ITU

Household Internet Access (Share of Households with Internet Access): access to the internet at home allows for access to information at any time without having to go outside, but may be controlled by some members of the family. Source: ITU

Household Computer Access (Share of Households with a Computer): this focuses on access to computers. This is crucial for people to be able to carry out more advanced activities on the internet that might be impossible on a phone, such as writing resumes or analysing data. Source: ITU

Poverty: this indicator measures the number of people living below the national poverty line, which varies from country to country. It is a measure of economic inequality in a country. The indicator is inversed in the chart (i.e. the share of people not under the poverty line). Source: World Bank

Gender Inequality: this is calculated using the Gender Inequality Index. This index uses a basket of indicators in different areas of social development including: reproductive health, proportion of women in parliament, relative shares of men and women with at least some secondary education, and labour market participation in order to provide a broad idea of the extent of gender inequality in a country. The indicator runs from 0 (most equal) to 1 (least equal) and is inversed and adapted in the chart above. Source: UNDP

Share of NEETS (People aged 15-24 Not in Education, Employment or Training): this measures the share of young people cut off from education or the job market. Being 'NEET' can bring long-term scarring effects, and so reducing numbers is a key priority. The indicator is inversed and adapted in the chart (i.e. the share of young people who are not NEET). Source: ILO.

Internet Use (Share of People Using the Internet): looking beyond household access data (which will be affected by the structure of households in general), this gives a figure for the number of people using the internet. Source: ITU

Female Internet Use: this measure, in conjunction with the share of the overall population using the internet, allows us to understand to what extent there is a gender digital divide. Source: ITU

ICT Skills: there are relatively few global metrics of ICT skills, with those that exist only focusing on certain regions. The Skills Sub-Index of the ICT Development Index created by the ITU aims to work in this direction using levels of secondary and tertiary education enrolment, plus mean years of schooling, as proxies. Source: ITU

Literacy: this measures literacy among 15-24 year olds – i.e. people who have finished formal education. While there are online resources available for people with low literacy, being able to read, type, and understand information remains a fundamental skill. Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Civil Liberties: this provides an indication of the degree to which citizens of a country enjoy fundamental civic rights, including freedom of expression and association, as well as the strength of the rule of law, based on expert judgements. Scores run from 0 (least free) to 60 (most free) and have been adapted to fit the graphic above. Source: Freedom House.

Political Rights: this provides a measure of the rights people have to participate in the political process, including fair and free elections, political pluralism, and the functioning of government in general. Scores run from 0 (least free) to 40 (most free) and have been adapted to fit the graphic above. Source: Freedom House.

Net Freedom: this metric assesses the level of restrictions on rights online by both public and private actors. It draws on assessments of obstacles to access (legal, economic and practical), limits on content, and violations of rights. Scores run from 100 (least free) to 0 (most free) and so are inverted in the graphic above. Source: Freedom House.

Freedom of Discussion: this indicator looks at whether people are able to hold private discussions without fear of repercussions either from the authorities or society in general due to cultural restrictions or norms. Scores run from 0 (least free) to 1 (most free), and so are adapted to fit int the graphic above. Source: V-Dem dataset codebook.